Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. Philadelphia, April 29, 1837. Whole No. 822.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—PHILADELPHIA.

The extensive establishment, of which the above cut conveys some idea of the front view, was opened for the reception of visitors on the 4th of July last, by the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Stockhardt, Esq. architect, and J. M. Commeraux, Esq. civil engineer, and a distinguished character of the parties, and the splendid manner in which the work was completed, gave expectations to the public, which we are pleased to say have been realized. The capabilities of this house, in point of size, of the work has been executed—the plans simple and neat, yet well adapted to the interior arrangements, and corresponding with the adjoining improvements, are such as is wanted in the city, and could not have been more admirably combined, than in the present arrangements.

The building has a depth of 90 feet front on Fourth street, and extends eastward 200 feet to the public alley, and to the Episcopal church, and on the north adjoins the Methodist Episcopal Union church, which is also surrounded by open lots, thereby securing to the west and north sides of the building, a free and light exit and entrance, and a comfort of the establishment.

In the basement of the front building there are three stores 19 feet by 22; an open hall, a hall-room 20 feet by 22, and a private entrance for ladies 7 feet wide, which conducts them to the parlour on the second floor. If the hall, or the room, for choice of business of the house is to be transacted. The superintendants are to arranged as to not interfere with the comfort of the ladies, and the north offices the Methodist Episcopal Union church, which is also surrounded by open lots, thereby securing to the west and north sides of the building, a free and light exit and entrance, and a comfort of the establishment.

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From this department the waiters receive their orders for meals, and the various articles of the different stations, constructed in the wall by the arrangement of dumb waiters, and the second, third and fourth stories of waiters are supervised, and of course the comfort of travellers greatly promoted.

From this department the main stair way, seven feet wide, commences, and extends to the landing we enter the dining room, which is 128 feet long by 40 feet wide, and ceiled 20 feet in the clear upwards of 400 persons. At the western end of the dining room is the public bar, and every thing in proper place.

THE SLUMBER OF FLOWERS.

We know they sleep: at eve the dewy mist
Folds in soft sky
Her blush tinged cares; and the warm's sorrow shuts
Her tearful eye;
And each fair flower, though none with open eye,
Lonely, and ready to be sure's lullaby.

The nodding flowers slumber on her stalk,
And beside Fame
Soon pulsed will sound, though now with sleep
With sinking sighs and bosom of rosy light,
To bid them dance and frolic in delight.

The dewy peppy, who has all the day
Been tossed and fanned,
And, lulled by soothing hints that his own leaves
Gave forth,

Sleeps, while the night-dews fall upon the moonlit hill.

The following extract is from a Lyceum Magazine. We have not the pleasure of our own country, similar incidents often form the ground work of many an "o'er true tale."—Eorron.

SPECULATION

"Our friend Contract treated us royally last night, said Mr. Day to his wife, as they were both trying to rouse themselves from their beds at two o'clock in the morning; and a fervent sigh or deep groan, as the occasion seemed to require at once—I never tasted finer brook, nor saw so much game singing and soaring in the air, than I did to-day, and not too much of any thing. But we kept it no matter too long." He continued, as his wife sighed as she turned her with coffee, between whom, and the back he had been compelled to endure, seemed to have a very warm friendship disagreement.

"Oh, replied Mrs. Day, with plenty of money, it is easy enough to give splendid entertainments."

"It is so," responded Mr. Day, 'but if I had my friend Contract's wealth, I should be puzzled what to do with it—that is, I should be puzzled if I had what with the labor and anxiety of getting it to be done, and the additional bustle I would cost me to get rid of it, I should become one of the finest practical specimens of the truth of riches and a disquisition I recently desire for an illustration."

"That's the way you always talk, replied the wife, leaning herself into an obtuse position like the letter Z, "I have no patience to hear you. It was just the same when you had only three hundred and fifty cents in a purse and when you were raised to seven hundred; and it is the same now that you have a thousand, which is the highest sum you ever owned! I have a mind to leave you, you never would have asked for me, you never would have asked for me, you never would have asked for me

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To Readers and Correspondents.

We are obliged to "Wesley" for his communication and trust to hear from him again.

"H." is unworthy of publication.

The remarks on "Wives and Sisters," will appear in a few weeks.

"Omega," (queer, oh, meagre?) is rejected.

"Wilfred" is too common-place for publication.

"W." from "Steamboat Selma," writes passable prose. The following sample of his poetry, will however, be quite sufficient for the generality of our readers. It is

AN EFFUSION.

Oh, hey me, hey, ay, very, very deep,
Where the Ohio and Mississippi meet;
Where, for the victory arms merit, proudest wears,
And in diamond caves sleeps earth's prettiest daughter's!"

Pennsylvania.—The State Convention for altering the Constitution of Pennsylvania, met and assemble at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May. The sittings of the Convention will be held in the chamber of the House of Representatives, which is now being prepared for its reception. Speculation is already busy as to the choice of a President of this constitutional body. On the Whig side, the names of John Sergeant, Thaddeus Stevens, Harmer Denny, James McSherry, and Walter Forward have been suggested as those likely to be supported for President of the Convention—while those of A. H. Read, James Clarke, and James M. Porter have been mentioned on the other side, as readers to that value themselves.

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We are indebted to the Pennsylvanian for the following abstract of a recent trial in this city. The punishment allowed to the offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty is, Death. We have since learnt that a motion for a new trial will be made.

TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—*U. St. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*

The trial of JOHN MORAN, an English lad, about 19 years of age, for murder on the high seas, came on in the above court, on Thursday, 20th inst.

Counsel for the Prosecution, H. D. Gilpin, Esq. U. S. Attorney.

Counsel for the Defence, St. Geo. T. Campbell, and Wm. M. Kennedy, Esqrs.

The prisoner was indicted on three counts. First, with having struck and stabbed with a knife, on the 23d of November last, Captain Thomas Smith, of the American schooner William Wirt, on the high seas, of which wound he died on the 5th of December following, at Pernambuco. Secondly, with aiding and abetting in the said act, with a Spaniard named Estevan Garcia; and thirdly, with having murdered in the same act with some person or persons unknown.

The following were the leading features of the case, as detailed by the Attorney General, in opening it to the jury.

On the 26th September last, the schooner William Wirt, sailed from Boston, bound to Rio Janeiro. She had a board seven persons, the Captain Thomas the Mate, (Ward,) the Steward, (Hart,) and four seamen, viz: the prisoner, Estevan Garcia, (a Spaniard,) and Negroes Manuel and Johnson, (two Swedes.) The crew were divided into two watches, Moran and the two Negroes on one, they fell in with an English vessel in want of provisions, which the Captain supplied them, received the money. Garcia misbehaved several times, was censured by the Captain, and struck the prisoner. After some days, Moran threatened to kill him with a knife, and told him to get ready and return to his duty. That night at 12 o'clock, when the Mate was relieved by Moran, Garcia and Moran came upon deck, the Mate went below and told the Captain of it. About 2 o'clock, the steward was awakened by the cries of the captain, "Oh, Moran, Moran!" The steward immediately went to the cabin door, which was holding against his body, and asked "who did it?" The captain said "Moran, Jem." He then went upon deck, and saw the mate near the long boat, with a knife in his hand, and his face covered with blood.

The Swedes were awakened from their watch below, ran up, and saw the door of the cabin open, and the steward and Garcia standing near it. On going to the cabin door, the dying man who had done this, he answered "Jem, Jem." The long boat was then missing, and it was a large wound in the belly, from which the entrails protruded. Moran and Garcia called on the Steward and Raymond to come on deck, and said "Come on, we'll pay Tom," and ordered them forward. They saw Garcia throw down handspikes into the cabin, and they afterwards saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand at the mate, Mr. Ward, into the long boat, and finally leave it overboard. Garcia then said he would take the vessel to Buenos Ayres, where he had some relations, and dispose of the vessel and cargo.

The Steward and Swedes then went down, and found the captain lying with a pistol by his side, and the Swedes to come up; they refused to do so, and they heard the prisoner and Garcia striking him with an axe and the other with the pump handle. Moran then came down the companion, and attempted to get off deck, but they seized and secured him. Garcia was in bargaining with them, and the captain was brought from time to time on deck. On the following Saturday they discovered an English brig, which they hailed, and the mate came on board and navigated the vessel into Pernambuco.

Prior to the death of Captain Smith, he declared that Moran struck him with a knife, and not another American captain, and the Consul. He died on the following evening, and with that consciousness and calmness which characterized him whom he received his mortal wound. The Consul, also, made a deposition to the same purport before the Judge. When the steward was being examined at Pernambuco Captain Ross thought he observed something extraordinary in his deportment, and he asked Captain Smith whether he had any suspicion that Garcia could know any thing of the intention of the prisoner. He said he was. Two days after, Garcia came to do with it. Captain Smith died on the 5th December, and was buried on the 6th following. From that place the prisoners and witnesses were taken to Rio de Janeiro, and there closed by the Attorney General.

Judge Baldwin then charged the Jury, who returned about 1 o'clock, P. M. on Friday evening, and about 10 o'clock, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty on the 1st count, and Guilty on the 2d and 3d counts.

CHELSEA BANK.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have repealed the act creating this institution, with a proviso that the liabilities of the stockholders remain.

This measure is the result of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution, by a committee appointed for the purpose. For years that there had been a great examination of the affairs of this institution, but nothing was done, instead of restricting its issue, and applying its proceeds to the payment of its debts, the issues were increased, and its means withdrawn. The report of the second committee of investigation is

"On the 6th of March, twenty-one days after the examination, the notes in circulation amounted to $124,000, and the circulation was increased to $154,000, and the specie reduced to $6,000, and on the 1st of April the discounts were $157,000, and the circulation the enormous sum of $167,000. In the short space of twenty-one days, the circulation had increased $29,000. A very short time after the examination, the officers of the bank on memorandum checks, without advancing specie, put out their notes in large amounts.

The control of the bank, from the commencement of its operations, has been mainly in the hands of its president, Mr. Loring, and Mr. Montague a director. While Mr. Glover remained here, he was in the habit of drawing the bills from the bank, on memorandum checks, without advancing specie, and thus put them out to the credit of the bank. After his departure, Mr. Montague succeeded to the management of the affairs of the bank. He has drawn the notes from the bank on memorandum checks, like Mr. Glover, and has had no other control over aid, especially when by his means a circulation could be obtained, and he has employed them for a time varying from a few days to eight months, and has had a permanent loan one or two per cent. a month.

In some recent instances he has paid even a greater premium for the use of bank notes. Much has been pursued from the beginning of the bank, to the present time, to enable the officers to increase the circulation and loan increased since the examination some $120,000. The sum now pledged exceeds $40,000. It is supposed that forty-four one thousand dollar bills are now in the hands of pledgees, and other sums, and large amounts, to such known. A general inconvenience of other denominations of bills. The amount of bills now in circulation is $154,256.60, and Mr. Montague's to $37,426 52, besides an over-draft drawn on the ledger of $10,000. The amount of specie in the vaults of the bank is $6,000, and the amount of bills of other banks in their possession, and which they have paid out, $3,000.

The committee have also examined the affairs of the bank, and find that the amount of bills discounted by the bank, and now on hand, is $157

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, April 29, 1837.

ERRATA.

...the report of the trial of Fitzpatrick, for ...r, in the last number of the Post, it is ...d that the counsel of defendant proposed to ...t the case to the jury without argument, ...h was declined by the Commonwealth's ...el, and the case fully argued. This was ...ror on the part of the reporter—the proposal having been agreed to, and the case left ...jury without argument.

SPECULATION.

...sketch under this title on our first page, ...commend to the attention of the reader.—...picture of an honorable and highminded ...ant, involved in difficulties, occasioned by ...ation and hard times, is deeply impress...nd the accuracy and fidelity of the deli...has been exemplified in more than one ...e that has *recently* come under our ob... A warning to the thoughtless and ...rienced in such transactions, may also ...aced from its perusal.

THE SEASON.

...3d instant (the anniversary of the birth... Shakspeare) was marked by violent show...rain during the forenoon, which was fol...by a heavy fall of snow. Fortunately ...gress of vegetation has been greatly re...during the present season, and little da...will ensue to the fruit crop of this year. ...been otherwise, our *gourmands* would ...e reason to regret the loss of their annual ...of luscious peaches, nectarines, apricots, ...erewith they have been for some time ...ling themselves in imagination. The ...throughout the present week has been ...not unpleasant.

...is asserted on good authority, that a ...man will suffer protest, &c. to a very ...mount in a few days,—and will be in ...feeling some distress, in common with ...o ought to fail." It is to be regretted ...ity should fall on any, but if it *must* ...are some who will not sorrow much, ...se of evil does suffer a little in common ...innocent.

TIMES AND THE CURRENCY.

...subject is in the minds and the mouths ...all classes, and full information on the ...ithout disguise is now sought for—we ...oted a larger space than usual this ...notices from different parts of the ...tates. People almost universally now ...ffects of the "Experiment," the cru... ...st the U. S. Bank, the removal of the ...the specie circular, the boarded sur...ue, &c.

...these different *diseases*, caused by the ...istration within the last six years—...tion of the "Mainspring" of the cur... Exchange, is now generally deemed ...rominent. The U. S. Bank regulated ...cted for many years, nearly all the Exchange business of the U. States, ...done so silently, smoothly and regu... the action of a justly regulated chro... ...at all parts of the great machine ad...urrency and course of trade, without ...dge of the great body of the people—...at regulator was thrown down and ...multitudes of *individuals* took its ...raded to the amount of millions. Lo...rung up in all parts of the States, and ...dreds of millions, which they loaned ...*voured* individuals by the hundred ...d a half of million at a time, crea...e that must necessarily burst sooner ...hese vast accommodations induced ...to such an enormous extent, that it ...ted, ALL the mercantile community ...es must be destroyed and broken ...can be obtained—in some cities ...l distress operates heavier than in ...Orleans experiences the deepest ...Mobile, and the other cotton mar... closely after her—New York, by ...ial connections with the South and ...must experience a large portion of ..., while Philadelphia, Baltimore, ...d other cities feel the effects in a ...gree, in common with all other parts ...ry, and all classes of the commu... calamity not only extends through ...through the commercial world ge... ...land, continental Europe, and even ...nce the evils of the destruction ...ican *machinery of the currency* ...s the intimate connection of all ...ommercial world. The merchants ..., as spirited, and enlightened a set ...world can produce, have set the ...their fellow-citizens, which it is ...followed up by the intelligent in ...the United States, in appealing to ...nt, to restore the business of the ...natural channel, and no longer ...ancial mismanagement, and mis...that has overcome the people.

...nd useless to attempt at this time ...truth, and the real state of af...ople should generally know, if they ...y know, that it is time to throw ...ion of party political feelings and ...ures for the general good.

...ged in connexion with this subject ...he difficulties, more severely felt ...than most other callings in the ...Our periodicals are circulated in ...art of the States—the bills being ...the last to be thought of and paid. ...ur circulation through the south...estern States has been but half ...paid—*now* the few subscriptions ...are remitted in bills which are ...cent. discount, or will not be ...brokers at *any price*—they are ...useless to us. It would be fol... ...forward papers weekly to those ...ose to pay for them—or when ...m, remit money of *no present* ...quence is that we shall be *com*...ff the names of some thousands ...aders in the southern and south... ...whose accounts have been suf... ...arrears, and who appear to ...at the printer requires a por...o, and of *circulating medium.* ...th Carolina, Georgia, Alaba...d Louisiana, are of no more use ...blotting paper! It is unne...oom in extending the hint.

NAVAL.

...les ship Independence has been ...our of Boston for some weeks ...h time, if we may credit the ...azette, *les belles demoiselles* of ...ailed themselves to a great ex...n opportunity of studying the ...architecture. In truth, the In...oint of beauty, as a model, may ...the *Venus* of the sea—and we ...at her gallant officers are well ...nce to her notice, the no less ...he land. The Independence ...y-two pounders, and left our ...ted cruise on the 27th inst.

...y a notice in the Fredonia ...perations on the New York ...d, are suspended for the pre...y of obtaining supplies of mo...nt of the hands employed, is ...n. A great number of the ...

GRAND INQUEST.

The Grand Jury, in their presentment for the March term to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of this city state that but six cases of the higher degrees of crime, have been laid before them. Three of these are for forgery, and the remainder, cases of assault and battery with intent to kill. This fact is highly creditable to the efficiency of our police department, and to the sobriety and love of order, that characterise the majority of our citizens.

The presentment states that with a view of preserving one of the most essential causes of the present state of prosperity in this respect, the attention of the Grand Jury has been particularly directed towards the various schools and institutions for education that abound in this city. They express in every instance, their gratification at the result of these investigations. The directors of the public schools in particular are mentioned with the approbation that their abilities and impartiality merit. The schools for the education of colored children are also favourably noticed, the presentment stating that they are the most efficient preventative of the numerous petty crimes unfortunately so frequent among the colored persons of Philadelphia.

Complaint is made against the great number of tippling houses, licensed and unlicensed, as being the fruitful cause of nearly all the poverty and crime, that has met their attention. This is a serious evil, and we trust that neither the Grand Jury or the proper officers will relax in their endeavours to abate this nuisance. The practice of wearing concealed weapons is mentioned with proper reprobation in this document. We perceive with regret that a portion of the press here and elsewhere have advocated this practice. Whatever may be the necessity of it, in other parts of the country, it is our pride and pleasure to believe, that in this city at least it is both useless and offensive to every one desirous of promoting the peace and quiet of society.

The remainder of this document is occupied by remarks upon the numerous gambling houses, lottery offices, &c. that disgrace our city.

A curious hoax has been recently played off in Paris by a number of rogues, who lately broke into a department of the Government offices, and obtained a number of blank papers, sealed with the official stamp of the Chancellor. These, the thieves have filled up and distributed according to their fancy, calling on some of the Government officers to resign, reprimanding others, and throwing all the subordinate departments into inextricable confusion, by the use that has been made of them.

MRS. HALL'S BIBLE CONVERSATIONS.

Next to hearing the scriptures expounded by the theological learning of the pulpit, we would prefer to have them illustrated by the thoughts of a pure and highminded woman. It is the source from which the earliest and most ennobling precepts of religion are instilled into the mind and impressed upon the heart, and it is far more valuable than the reflections which the wisdom and experience of riper years, enable us to suggest. The aged Christian who is fast descending to the grave, still looks back with pleasure to the days of his early childhood, and recalls the pure and innocent piety with which his mother taught him to reverence his Creator.

Mrs. Hall has performed the task of elucidation, in a manner worthy of all commendation. It may be that her reflections upon the scriptures, are neither learned nor profound, but to us they seem characterised by a spirit of truth and sincerity which can well atone for this defect. A glance at the preface informs us that it was designed for children---but there are many passages equally adapted to every age.—The volume may be had at No. 72 South 4th st.

VIRGINIA LETTERS.

Mr. H. S. Tanner who resides at No. 51 South Third st. has published a little volume under the above title, which contains a great deal of information respecting the wonderful curative powers of the Virginia Springs, and some very pleasing pieces of description, from the beautiful scenery so common in that State.—The work is moreover neatly bound and printed, and what is of more importance is very readable. If any of our readers should be afflicted with the *blues* or dyspepsia, or any other of the unmentionable ills that flesh is heir to,—we most cordially recommend him to buy this book, and then to follow the advice contained therein, and it will be for his good, both mental and corporeal.

Sleigh's Christian Defensive Dictionary.—The object of this work is to furnish a reply to the many objections, which modern infidelity has endeavoured to raise against the authenticity of the sacred writings. The author is a skilful casuist, and has performed his task with great faithfulness. There are few whom the perusal of this book will not assist on their researches into the contents of the old and new Testament. The objections are plainly stated and well argued.

Dr. Sleigh, we believe, holds a very high reputation in regard to his public disputations, which have been frequently held in this city, and this attempt at authorship, will, we presume tend to increase it. We recommend the work to our readers, as it clears away many obscurities and apparent discrepancies in the sacred writings. It is published by E. C. Biddle.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, by J. G. Lockhart.—Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have published the first part of this work, which has been so long expected by the literary world. We have not had time to give it the attention and careful examination due to its probable contents, but from an unconnected perusal it appears to contain many new and additional particulars concerning the history of the Great Magician of the North. We have no doubt that the publishers will receive an ample remuneration for the expense to which they have been subjected in getting it up. One of the succeeding parts will contain an accurate engraved likeness of the subject of the memoirs.

THEATRICALS.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—The tragedy of Ion, is remarkable for its smooth and polished versification, and the elevated and poetical cast of its sentiments. It is evidently better adapted to the closet than to the stage, although its success on the latter might almost warrant us in hazarding a contrary opinion. Our notice of its performance on Saturday evening last, will comprise the acting of the different parts in the order of their respective merits.

The Adrastus of Mr. Wood is a highly finished piece of acting, and but for its unvarying sameness throughout, would be entitled to the appellation of perfect. Even with this defect, it is far superior to any other delineation of character in the same piece.

The Ion of Miss Tree is distinguished more for its correctness than for any other essential qualification, although there are several fine points in her performance. Her conception of the part, is certainly that of the dramatist, and in this respect, her acting is superior to that of Mrs. Ternan in the same character.

The grave and lofty dignity appertaining to the character of Medon is well supported by Mr. Hamilton. Lindsay is very passable, as Ctesiphon, and there are some parts of his performance that are worthy of higher praise. We would advise him, however, to omit the convulsive heaving of his breast, which he attempts in the second act. It looks forced and affected. Thayer is not happy in Phocion. His enunciation of the words of his part frequently gives each one the effect of a separate sentence. A little attention will remedy this defect.

If we cannot notice, the Clemanthe of Miss Fisher with entire approbation, at least it does not require our censure.

The Belle's Stratagem was performed on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Dinmore, the Treasurer. A full house was in at...

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

SPAIN.

Extract from the Journal of an Officer of the U. S. Navy, dated

GIBRALTAR, June 2d. 1836.

Standing up the Straits of Gibraltar, aided by a current of about five knots—the village of Tarifa, (rendered memorable by the attack of Lord Nelson,) upon our larboard beam, and the celebrated Cape, "Ape's Hill," to which so much of the marvellous is attached, on our starboard bow. One of the most ludicrous reports in relation to it, is worthy of record, as showing to what extent the feeble mind of man may be controlled by superstitions and unearthly sensations. It is surmised by some of the enlightened, and received as "proof of Holy Writ" by the less informed, that a submarine passage extends from the Cape, (or Ape's Hill,) to the road which, like the contemplated Thames' Tunnel, is the mode of communication between that class of creatures, who bear so great a resemblance to man.

The view, while passing through the Straits, is extremely beautiful; overlooked on either side by a high and mountainous portion of country. From its centre, the eye, though too far distant to discern the varied minor beauties of the scenery, can trace an extended range of verdant soil, with all that pleasing fertility of appearance so acceptable to the vision of those whose view for some time past, has been bounded by a bold and extensive sheet of water, and the vast imposing canopy above. An hour's sail brought the celebrated rock distinctly in our view, and never was my curiosity more fully excited than upon our nearer approach to this justly termed "Key of the Mediterranean." Standing out, bold and majestic from the depths of the ocean, its towering heights and frowning batteries seem to threaten the immediate demolition of those who should approach it in the defying attitude of an enemy. But as our visit was of the most pacific nature, we were permitted to pass, unmolested, close under the range of its batteries, with the city ahead, and the village of Algesiras on our larboard beam. Upon entering the bay, the broad pendant of Commodore ——— was discovered at the mast head of a sloop of war, which, upon nearing her, proved to be the Concord, Captain Perry. To salute her, shorten sail, and come to anchor, was the work of a few moments, which evolutions I have been much gratified to learn from the officers of the Brandywine and Concord, (the former of which was lying at Algesiras,) were conducted in a handsome and seamanlike manner. Boats from the squadron immediately boarded us, and the packages of letters we distributed dispelled the *ennui* of many an expectant officer.

The town is situated on the inner side of the rock, fronting the coast of Spain; which latter, with the rock, and a small isthmus that attaches it to the main land of Spain, forms an extensive bay; which, however, from its great depth, and rocky bottom, is considered a very unsafe anchorage. A portion of this isthmus, is termed the "neutral ground," probably a few hundred yards in extent, being the point of division between the Spanish and English possessions. I have no doubt that great animosity is entertained on the part of the Spaniards, against their more fortunate neighbours; and the close affinity of their sentries, at the point of neutrality, cannot fail to keep alive this unfriendly feeling.

The town, itself, from the bay, presents a singular and formidable appearance; situated, apparently, on a steep ascent, its most elevated buildings appear nearly to attain the clouds, while those at its base, seem merged in the boisterous rolling of the surf. Upon a nearer approach, however, it assumes quite a different aspect. The buildings at its height, gradually sink to the others below, and the fury of the surf is breasted by a high, and seemingly impregnable battery. This battery extends as far as excavations have been made, for the site of the Town, and at either extremity, is met by a wall of immense perpendicular height, of which Nature alone, was the architect. The only entrance, is the principal one, at the centre of the wall, which is well guarded by a strong battery of the heaviest metal, and separated from the wharf, by which you approach it, by a wide and lengthy drawbridge; upon which being drawn, and the immense gate closed, all intercourse seems as effectually shut out, as if they were beings of another world. There is no doubt of its being totally inaccessible to the attacks of an enemy; and the fact, of their keeping, constantly on hand, provisions for several years proves, that to subdue it, even supposing it unaided by the powerful maritime force of its country, would require a most tedious and vigilant blockade. The population is estimated at 17,000, of whom about 5,000 are military; the place is altogether under military restrictions, and I think, the most cleanly in appearance, I ever saw. Height of rock, 1,300 feet.

PACKET SHIP WESTCHESTER.

The escape of the passengers on board this vessel, which as our readers may recollect took fire at sea, and was carried into the harbour of Portsmouth, may well deserve the appellation of providential. The Journal mentions in addition to the account we have published, that on Tuesday, the vessel was brought to the wharf, scuttled, and the hatches were still kept carefully closed until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the deck, rigging, &c. were so cleared that the engines of the fire department could be brought to work with efficiency. The main hatch was then raised and a volume of smoke poured out, and gas of so poisonous a nature as to cause the fainting of one of the firemen, and to compel a person who sometime after attempted to descend into the hold, to retire immediately, or fall a sacrifice to its effects.

The engines were kept in operation an hour or more, until the fire seemed to be quenched. About 10 o'clock, however, some holes were made in the deck, through which the fire blazed, and the alarm of fire was again sounded. It was not until past midnight that the vessel was considered out of danger. Wednesday morning some of the bales were removed, and the fire was found to have made much progress—burning through the lower deck, injuring much cotton, and burning also three inches into the upper deck, which is 3½ inches thick—so that in the course of the day the fire would probably have burnt out, and the vessel then destroyed.

As it is, the cargo consisting of 1576 bales cotton, and the vessel, are injured very considerably. To the presence of mind of Captain Ferris, next to a kind providence, is to be attributed the arrival of the passengers and the vessel in the port.

It is matter of surprise to those who have examined the extent of the fire, that the flames had not burst out before her arrival. In which case, having 52 passengers, (12 of them females) with the crew amounting in all to over seventy souls, they could not have provided for the escape of half of them, having but three boats with the ship.

The feelings of the passengers during their brief and perilous voyage can be better imagined than described. The consciousness, that beneath them was a raging and destructive element every moment threatening to break out into uncontrolable fury, must have added greatly to the horror of this period, and tended strongly to impress upon their minds the uncertain and brief tenure of human existence. Let not the lesson be forgotten.

A letter from Memphis Tenn. informs that the young man who was wounded during the riot at that place (an account of which was published at the time) has since expired from *tetanus*, occasioned by the injury he received. The community are in a state of high excitement, and it is fortunate for the murderers that they escaped, in time to avoid its just indignation. We learn that the deceased was highly esteemed in that place, and though his imprudence on that occasion may merit our censure, yet we ...

It appears probable that the exploring expedition, will yet be delayed a considerable time, previous to its getting fairly under way. A survey of the vessels designed to be employed in this service has resulted in the discovery, that two at least out of the number are utterly unfit for the purpose for which they were selected, being some 15 or 20 feet too short, and incapable of cruising off a lee shore. The alterations required will probably occupy about six months. It is said that the President has expressed an earnest desire to forward the affair, and we trust that he will take prompt and effectual measures to put a stop to the folly and imbecility of those, who have hitherto had the direction of it. A cotemporary very justly observes that the United States are beginning to look ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world, on account of this much talked-of, and long delayed expedition.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

WHITEHALL, April 19th, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret exceedingly to find that you have united with these miscreants, the Roman Priests, in the relentless persecution which they carry on against an unoffending female who has conferred an incalculable benefit upon the people of the United States by her disclosures. Why do you not give place to some part of her defences as well as to the charges of her adversaries? If her statements had not been based on truth how could she have hitherto resisted the rude shocks of such a host of enemies, including not only the whole Roman Priesthood in the United States and Canada with their abject devotees the Lay Catholics, but also a great proportion of the infidels, the vicious, the ignorant nominal protestants, mercenary editors and others? If the Priests had been innocent it was in their power to have cleared themselves with the greatest ease, merely by opening their house for public inspection or for an impartial examination. They have refused to do it, which is equivalent to a confession of guilt in the estimation of all candid men. The ghostly tyrants I do abhor, and their hired editors I do despise. I beg of you therefore to give these lines one insertion in your paper or else to blot out of your book the name of THOMAS GITTY.

We have complied with both of the above requests. Comments we have no disposition to make. Fanaticism is described most truly, by its own words. Can the writer of this precious epistle have seen the proceedings of the Town Meeting of *Protestants* at Montreal, denouncing the forgeries of the "Awful Disclosures?"

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

GREAT MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings of Merchants ever known in this country, took place at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening last. At an early hour the great room of the Hall, and all the avenues leading to it were literally filled to overflowing; even the street in front of the Hall was crowded, and we hazard nothing in saying, that the number of persons who could not gain access to the Hall, was greater than those who did, although it accommodates more than *four thousand.*

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Kelsey, who nominated as President, Philip Hone, Esquire; and Mr. James W. Otis nominated the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, viz.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Nathaniel Weed,	Meigs D. Benjamin,
Sheppard Knapp,	George S. Robbins,
Thomas Tileton,	Charles Kelsey,
Benjamin Loder,	John Stevens,

Oliver S. Strong, } Secretaries.
Stephen Crocker, }

On taking the Chair, Mr. PHILIP HONE briefly addressed the meeting, setting forth the deep distress which pervaded every section of our country, the very great unanimity of opinion which prevailed as to the causes of that distress, and the right of the people to assemble, and respectfully, but firmly to remonstrate against such measures of the Government as they deemed oppressive. He said the sun did not shine upon that land where this right did not exist; but what was only a *right* in other countries, was in *this* an imperative *duty.* Our sires had set us a noble example in this respect, and if we would be true to the principles of our Constitution—if we would preserve unimpaired the blessings of a free Government, the people must make themselves heard through their primary assemblies. He strongly deprecated the idea of this or any other meeting, doing ought that was *illegal*, or the tendency of which might be *evil*, and he ridiculed the supposition that an assemblage of *merchants*, such as were convened on this occasion, could ever so far forget their duty to themselves or their country, as to entertain any such intentions. And he concluded by expressing the hope, that the resolutions which might be adopted, would be respectful in their tone, but firm and decided in their character, and that they would be worthy of the occasion, and of the Merchants of New York.

Mr. Simeon Draper then offered the following resolutions.

Mr. Draper said he regretted that he had been called upon to bring forward these resolutions; he regretted that an older man had not been selected for that service, as it had too often been his duty to act a prominent part when he would much rather have followed abler and more experienced leaders; but, said Mr. D. the resolutions meet my hearty concurrence—they have been duly considered by men who know the causes of our distress, and the best remedies to be applied, and I cannot but feel in offering them to your acceptance, that they are in every respect worthy of unanimous approval and adoption by this unprecedented assemblage of New York Merchants.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The great commercial interests of our city have nearly reached a point of general ruin; our merchants driven from a state of general prosperity to that of unprecedented difficulty and bankruptcy; the business activity and energy which have heretofore made us the polar star of the New World, is daily sinking, and taking from us the fruits of years of industry—reducing the aged among us who but yesterday were sufficiently in affluence, to a state of comparative want; and blighting the prospects, and blasting the hopes of the young throughout our once prosperous land;—we deem it our duty to express to the country our situations and desires, while yet there is time to retrace error, and secure those rights and perpetuate those principles which were bequeathed us by our fathers, and which we are bound to make every honorable effort to maintain. Therefore,

Resolved, That the wide spread disaster which has overtaken the commercial interests of the country, and which threatens to produce general bankruptcy, may be in a great measure ascribed to the interference of the General Government with the commercial and business operations of the country; to its intermeddling with the currency, its destruction of the national bank, its attempts to substitute a metallic for a credit currency; and finally, to the issuing by the President of the United States of the Treasury order, known as the "*Specie Circular.*"

Resolved, That while we would do nothing which might for a moment compromit our respect for the laws, we feel it incumbent upon us to remind the Executive of the Nation, that the government of the country, as of late administered, has become the *oppressor* of the people instead of affording them protection,—that his perseverance in the "experiment" of his predecessor (after the public voice, in every way in which that voice could be expressed, has clearly denounced it as ruinous to the best interests of the country,) has already caused the ruin of thousands of merchants, thrown tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers out of employment, depreciated the value of our great staple *Millions of Dollars*, destroyed the internal exchanges, and prostrated the energies and blighted the prospects of the industrious and enterprising portion of our people; and must, if persevered in, not only produce *starvation* among the labouring classes, but inevitably lead to disturbances which may endanger the stability of our Institutions themselves.

Resolved, that a Committee of not less than FIFTY, be appointed to repair to Washington and *remonstrate* with the Executive against the continuance of "*the Specie Circular;*" and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the merchants of New York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the same Committee be, and are hereby instructed, also to ask that instructions be given to the Collectors of the Revenue in all ports of the United States, not to commence suit upon any bonds which may be over for non payment, until after the first day of January next, in order that Congress may adopt such measures of relief, as to them in their wisdom may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That they also be instructed to urge upon the Executive, the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, as at as early a day as possible, in order that the Representatives of the People, coming directly from their constituents, may devise suitable remedies for the unprecedented and alarming embarrassments of the country.

Resolved, That the Merchants of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the other commercial cities of the union, be respectfully requested to unite with us in our Remonstrance and Petition, and to use their exertions, in connection with us, to induce the Executive of the nation to listen to the voice of the people, and to recede from a measure, under the evils of which ...

... mediately to call a general meeting of the citizens, and report to them the result of their mission.

Mr. Draper then concluded as follows:—"I repeat, fellow citizens, that the resolutions are worthy of the occasion which has called us together. Never before, has this city witnessed such an assemblage of *Merchants;* and having discharged my duty, I may be permitted to express the hope, that the *Merchants* of this city may always be as united as they now are, on all questions so intimately connected with their welfare and the prosperity of the country. I hope too, that the day will come, when those to whom we look as guides, as leaders, and as advisers in the hour of trouble, will be so disconnected with great institutions, and so independent of the selfish dictates of private interest, that they will *dare* to come forward and to express at a public meeting of their fellow *Merchants* the feelings and opinions which they do not hesitate openly to avow in our streets and at our counting houses."

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. James A. Bryan, of the firm of Boyd, Heard & Bryan, of this city, in one of the most appropriate, eloquent and judicious speeches which we have listened to for a long time, and which was received with the most deafening rounds of applause. We regret that it is not in our power to give a sketch of it; but the thousands who listened to his remarks will long remember them with pleasure and satisfaction.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed by the Chair a Committee under the third resolution.

Nathan Weed,	Stew't C. Marsh,	Abijah Fisher,
Caleb Barstow,	Elisha Lewis,	Geo. Satterlee,
David N. Lord,	Henry H. Elliott,	Daniel S. Miller,
J. W. Leavitt,	R. C. Wetmore,	J. D. Steele,
Chandler Starr,	Henry Laverty,	Russel Dart,
J. J. Van Allen,	W. A. Lawrence,	John Purdy,
O. T. Hewlet,	Elisha Riggs,	Ralph Mead,
Fred. Sheldon,	Chas. H. Russell,	John D. Phoenix,
T. C. Doremus,	Henry Parish,	Simeon Baldwin,
Simeon Draper,	Seth Grosvenor,	Edw'd G. Faile,
Thos. Denny,	G. P. Disosway,	R. R. Lansing,
Courtl'd Palmer,	Wm. Adee,	J. Penfold,
Isaac S. Hone,	Saml. B. Foster,	Geo. S. Doughty,
James Hall,	J. W. Otis,	Alfred Seton,
Geo. S. Robbins,	R. T. Haines,	Wm. Barton,
Wm. F. Lee,	Wm. Herring,	Robt. Hyslop,
Edw. S. Gould,	D. A. Comstock,	Edward Field,
Shepard Knapp,	S. B. Hamilton,	Ezra C. Reed,
A. B. McAlpin,		

On motion, the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries were added to the Committee, who are authorized to add to their number if deemed advisable.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TIMES!

Appalling Failures at New Orleans.—We have a slip from the Office of the New Orleans True American, (says the Albany Evening Journal,) dated April 14, which gives a most gloomy picture of the Commercial distress of that city. On the margin of the slip in manuscript, is the following:—

"Hagan, Neven & Co.	$500,000
Caruthers & Hansen,	1,000,000
Martin, Pleasants & Co.	3,000,000
N. & J. Dick & Co.	15,000,000
Bullitt, Shipp & Co.	2,500,000
Wilcox & Anderson,	1,000,000
Buchanan & Hagan,	1,000,000

Yeatman, Wood & Co's, amount not transpired, but immense; besides other Houses, making an aggregate of over $27,000,000, all gone by the board in two days!

New Orleans, April 18.—The City Banks begin this day to issue 90 day post notes. We understand that the best 60 day paper will be received in exchange for them.

Money Market.—The gross amount of failures in this city, from a careful estimate, is reckoned at 97 millions. This was up to the 4th instant. It is now considerably over 100 millions. In the end the deficit will be over 50 millions even if the property in existence be sold at the most favorable rates. Here then we have a credit capital whose value depends entirely upon TIME and the energy of our people. Does not this fact speak volumes against the system by which we have been building up our prosperity? It is a deceitful ground on which we have been operating. We now find it giving away beneath our feet, involving all who have rested their faith upon its solidity in one general ruin. Time will prove to us that a credit capital has been the cause of all our misfortunes, and that no country can make a permanent progress if she depends upon it. As the facts come from abroad we shall revert to this point. The only remedy that remains for us now is to abolish the system of credits, and turn to the never failing sources of actual capital as the only true means of commercial prosperity.

The bills of the banking-house of Yeatman, Woods & Co. we hear, were protested yesterday at the bank of Lousiana. This will create great distress with the holders of their paper in this city; though we hope that the amount in circulation is not large. The greatest loss to be experienced will be felt in Tennessee, if the house has failed.

Nothing doing in Cotton. In produce the sales are limited to actual wants. Flour is at $6 75; Whiskey 32 cents; No. 1 Mackerel, $11 25; Lard, 7a8 cents. Corn 45 cents. Hams 9 cents, Mess Pork, $10. G. A. Salt, $1 75 per sack.—*N. O. True American.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.

Money Market, City, Wednesday, 1 A. M.—Things are in a moody stillness. The disease is working its way into the vitals of the body politic with an awful rapidity. Its progress is silent, but certain. Nothing under heaven can avert the calamity from breaking up the fountains of credit *in toto.* They, once destroyed, we shall be able to begin on fresh ground and firm. We shall be able to commence the new edifice on the foundation of *capital.*

We saw yesterday a bill of exchange, drawn by a merchant of Havana, with four endorsements upon it. The drawer and two of the endorsers have failed. This is an anomaly in the commercial world. We can have some idea of the immensity of the credit system, when it is known that its operations have been extended to a Spanish town that a few years since would have laughed at the idea of paper negotiations.

The failure of Yeatman, Woods & Co. will carry more immediate distress into the west than any one of the suspensions that has yet taken place. Their house occupied a very high ground in the confidence of millions of people.—The result will be ruinous in Tennessee and Kentucky to the poor. Their notes make up almost one third of the circulation in Tennessee.

A constant drain of specie is going on in Mississippi. Negroes have fallen to $150 to $300, that formerly cost $1200. Every species of produce is a mere drug among the people of that State.

No sales of cotton to-day, except a few bales taken in the way of trade, at nominal prices. If the upper country people will continue to force their cotton into this market, it will have to be sold on the Levee for freight and charges.—There is no demand whatever for the article, at any price.

Distress.—We find the following in the New York Courier and Enquirer. The sufferings must reach all, when it affects one class so severely.

"The distress is rapidly extending itself from the merchant to the *laborer*; and at the meeting of the Common Council, a petition was presented from a large number of operators asking employment, and declaring that they are without the *common necessaries of life!* Tens of thousands will be similarly situated very shortly.

It is hardly possible to give a correct account of the state of affairs in this city. All sorts of business seem to be at a stop, and each one seems to be afraid of his neighbor. The failure of three very large houses, on Saturday, caused a great deal of excitement, and it is feared that they will oblige others, (who have heretofore depended upon the credit of at least one of them,) to suspend payments to-day.

The firm of Cragin, Cleveland & Co. which suspended payment some days ago, did not cause the stoppage of the Chelsea Bank. The demands against them are not yet due, and when due will undoubtedly be paid.—*Bos. Paper.*

Augusta and Hamburg Market, April 20.—*Cotton.*—Our market exhibits the same aspect as noticed for the past month—no business doing—and very little prospect of any being done for some time to come.

Exchange.—None to be had for love or money. Neither banks or brokers are drawing at the present moment, and we understand as high as 5 per cent. has been paid within the past three days for sight checks on the North. The state of things has caused United States Bank notes to be in great demand, and several sales were recently made in small parcels, at 3 per cent. premium, at which price we do not believe they can now be purchased.

Fire.—On Sunday last, near Boston, a fire broke out in a two story wooden building on the Tremont Road, near the India Rubber Factory in Roxbury. The building being filled with combustible materials was soon completely burnt down, together with most of the stock, and some of the tools. It was occupied by Mr. Lyon, carpenter, and took fire, and is supposed, from a lighted cigar. This seems very improbable to us, for we have seen the experiment tried of lighting shavings by cigars. A short time since, an ingenious gentleman, who was an inveterate smoker, reading a passage something like the above, made the trial with three others. Dry pine shavings were provided, and having got their cigars fairly lighted, they were all thrown at once into the heap. They were extinguished ...

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MANCHESTER, Eng. March 23d, 1837.

The money market this week has been on the verge of a grand convulsion. I refer to the Times of yesterday, which also contains the Bank exposition of the affair taken from the Courier. Recourse has been had to subscriptions; merchants, banks and bankers have given guarantees to the Bank of England, £2,500,000 and upwards. This town, Liverpool and other places, have contributed to sustain the great Houses, and for the present, all will now go on well. The terms of the Bank, with some though very severe, have been acceded to. It almost amounts to an annihilation of their business.

In order to abate the danger from the sudden abstraction of so much credit, and to transfer the risk from individuals to Banks, as well as to find a market for the goods now on hand in this town, Birmingham and Sheffield, it is determined to open a credit in the States on the Bank of England for £4,000,000, half of which shall be remitted in specie. An agent of the great Bank in Philadelphia is in London negociating for it, but it is contemplated to send out commissioners that the amount may be more equitably distributed in the large towns. There is no improvement in the value of our great staple. In Liverpool there have been some failures. A large importing House, having a branch in New Orleans is among the number. They owe £180,000. About £30,000 will go back to the States by this Packet. The people of the United States will be astonished at the amount of the transaction of a few great Houses, who have brought about this crisis, which threatens to involve thousands in difficulty. All the Banks and Bankers will now unite in suppressing this system of accommodation paper, which has flooded the country and which for several weeks have been rejected in all quarters. All bills drawn on regular transactions are at once discounted when unquestionably good.

You should bear in mind that the Bank of England wishes to stand well with the country. Agitation on the renewal of her charter is not distant! Her pretensions may be, (*voila que j'ai fait,*) have I not sustained the Bank in Ireland, guaranteed from disaster the failure of the Northern and Central Bank, with its forty Branches, as well as the lamentable consequences that might have attended the failure of the great American houses. She daily grasps at power and consequence which she may yet possess to an alarming degree.

CHEERING.

The New York American of Wednesday, in a postscript, holds the following encouraging language:

"Every thing looks brighter to-day. The stocks, though they have risen a little, fail to indicate how much confidence is reviving.

"We have reason to think the Banks will consent to the proposition detailed in another column, respecting State Stock, which is very important; and which is scarcely less so, *the first wave of the returning flow of specie from the west reached us yesterday in the shape of fifty thousand dollars from Michigan.*

"The tide once set this way, will flow till the equilibrium is restored.

"Courage then, and mutual aid, and generous confidence, and what may yet be saved, *will be.*"

The Colonnade Baths to be built at New Orleans, according to the designs of Mr. Plough, are to be got up in the style of these celebrated luxuries during the voluptuous period of the Roman Empire. The private baths to be of unparalled beauty, and there is to be also a magnificent central swimming bath, in which 150 persons can bathe at a time. In the centre of the swimming bath a fountain, with eight jets for a shower bath. There are also to be rooms for scientific pursuits, studies and lectures, covered walks, promenades, pleasure grounds, &c.; all in fact that can enrapture the senses, and refresh and invigorate the body and mind.

Careless and comparative insensibility, ruin more souls than deliberate acts of resolute iniquity.

Mammoth Cave.—One of the greatest curiosities on the continent is the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, a full description of which by a distinguished and popular author, who spent several days in exploring its dark and spacious halls, will appear in the American Monthly Magazine illustrated by drawings, made on the spot and engraved exclusively for this work. The entrance to the cave has already been beautifully executed by Sartain, and is pronounced the most perfect and beautiful specimen of mezzotinto engraving ever executed in this country.

The *American Monthly Magazine* was formed by a union of the New England Magazine, the American Monthly Review and the United States Magazine, combining all the talents and resources of those distinguished works, which, with the talents of Park Benjamin as Boston editor, C. F. Hoffman in New York editor, and Dr. R. M. Bird the Philadelphia editor, and a powerful list of the most eminent writers at home and abroad, are all concentrated on the American Monthly Magazine. Each number of the work throughout the year has been ornamented with an engraving, executed by the first artists in the country. How far the literary contents of the Magazine have kept pace with these secondary improvements, the public are the best judges.

American Monthly Magazine.—The Magazine has received a great acquisition in Dr. Bird, who has attained a fame and reputation, of which his countrymen may justly be proud. The publishers have, by this arrangement, taken an important step towards the advancement of their own interest, as well as of our national literature. In making this foregoing announcement, they say that they "have ever desired to make their work worthy of the countenance and favor which will best enable them to carry out their objects to an influential extent—to give the work a broad American character, so that, as a legitimate representation of national thought and feeling, and not the organ of a mere section of country, it may enlist the good will of men of taste and talent in all parts of the United States." They also state that they are making arrangements to procure contributors from every section of the Union. We trust that such efforts, coupled with the already high character of their work, will tend to ensure the most liberal encouragement.

The aim of the proprietors has been from the first, to establish a periodical which should have a tone and character of its own; and which, while rendered sufficiently amusing to insure its circulation, should ever keep for its main object the promotion of good taste, and sound, vigorous, fearless thinking, upon whatever subject it undertook to discuss; which, in a word, should make its way into public favor, and establish its claims to consideration, rather by what would be found in its pages than by any other of the usual means of popular commendation.—*Mercer Monthly Magazine.*

The work is published simultaneously in each of the three cities. Orders enclosing the amount of subscription, five dollars per annum, will be carefully and promptly attended to by T. Cottrell Clarke, Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

[illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

Shares			Price	Par
108	shares	United States Bank,	114a114½	100
[illegible]	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	510a511	400
283	do.	Girard Bank,	[illegible]	50
3	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	[illegible]	50
15	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	157a158	50
[illegible]	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	77a79	50
[illegible]	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	[illegible]	100
54	do.	Camden & Amboy R.R.	128a130	100
[illegible]	do.	Wilmington & Susquehanna R.R.	[illegible]	50
[illegible]	do.	Norristown R.R.	20a22	50
4	do.	North America Bank,	430	400
[illegible]	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	90	100
[illegible]	do.	Kentucky Bank,	70a72	100
[illegible]	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	30	25
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	11	10
[illegible]	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	[illegible]	25
[illegible]	do.	Western Bank,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	43	80

Important to the Afflicted!

[illegible]

VEGETABLE TONIC TINCTURE

[illegible]

For sale by the following Druggists:

[illegible]

B. BARTINS GLAMPERT.

Wanted.

A THOROUGH ... [illegible]

WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD.

Asparagus Roots for Sale.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1837.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Saturday,	5 10	6 50	10 5	
30 Sunday,	5 9	6 51	10 54	D. H. M.
1 Monday,	5 8	6 52	11 42	
2 Tuesday,	5 7	6 53	0 5	New 3 2 19
3 Wednesday,	5 5	6 55	0 28	First 12 6 12
4 Thursday,	5 4	6 56	1 14	Full 20 3 39
5 Friday,	5 3	6 57	2 2	Last 27 1 58
6 Saturday,	5 2	6 58	3 41	

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives	5½ A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M.	& 6 A. M.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst. by the Rev. James Hardenburg, Mr. WILLIAM ROVOUDT, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. George W. Mentz, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 28th of December, 1836, by the Rev. James Wiltbank, Chaplain in the United States Navy, Mr. L. BAKER, to Mrs. MARY H. MASON, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Pitman, Mr. JAMES A. DUNNING, late of Delaware, to Miss LOUISA TURNER, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, 17th inst. at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Power, Mr. ARTHUR EGGLESO, to Miss MARY TERESA, daughter of Bernard Graham, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. James May, Mr. R. S. H. GEORGE, to Miss CATHERINE P. VALLANCE, daughter of the late John Vallance, Esq.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, HUGH ALEXANDER, Merchant of Philadelphia, to REBECCA ANN, daughter of the Hon. A. Naudain, of Delaware.

On Thursday, 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Captain P. A. DECAN, to JANE M. BROWN, daughter of the late Mr. John Brown, all of Philad.

On the 13th inst. by Alderman Michael Andress, Mr. HENRY ROBENSON, to Miss SARAH PLUMMER, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On Sunday morning, 16th inst. by the Rev. James Moore, Mr. BENJAMIN SLEEPER, to Miss ELIZABETH R. DOBBINS, both of Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Furness, CALEB PARKER, Esq. of Pottsville, to Miss JOSEPHINE M. eldest daughter of Joseph M. Sanderson, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, 25th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. WILLIAM F. POTTS, to CAROLINE, daughter of Geo. W. Tryon, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 25th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. N. B. AARONSON, to Miss SARAH ANN CHEW, all of this city.

On Monday, 24th instant, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, to Mrs. MARIA FURDGE.

On Sabbath morning, 23d ult. by the Rev. A. Burden, Mr. JOHN HARMAN, to Miss ANGELINE STREPER, both of this city.

On Thursday, 20th inst. CASPAR F. GIDEON, to ANNA, nurse of his former wife during her illness, after the long and tedious courtship of 9 days.—*Com. Herald.*

On the 25th inst. by Elder T. J. Kitts, Mr. ALLEN BARD, to Miss ELIZA S. KEYSER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Friday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dinwaldie, JAMES CUBBIRSON, of Mercer, Pa. to MARGARET COLLINS, eldest daughter of the late George Sees, of this city.

In Charleston, on the 12th inst. J. ALTAMONT PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, to Miss FRANCES COHEN, of Charleston, South Carolina.

At Germantown, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Harvey, Mr. NAAMAN KEYSER, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Alexander Provost, Esq.

In Caswell county, N. C. on Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. George Hammer, Mr. THOMAS A. MACKEY, to Miss SUSAN E. daughter of Mr. Henry Kyle, of Charleston, South Carolina.

In New York, at St. George's Chapel, Beekman street, GEORGE S. EASTON, to ANNA, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milnor.—By the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, MURRAY HOFFMAN, to MARY M. daughter of Wm. Ogden.

In Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Oct. 11th, by Rev. J. Diell, Mr. WILLIAM P. MOWLE, to KAMAHOA; Mr. WILLIAM DEE, of Saybrook, Ct. to Miss HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward R. Butler, of Oahu.

At Norfolk, on Thursday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. John C. Smith, Lieut. JOHN M. BERRIEN, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY A. daughter of the late Captain George Grice, of Philad.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening, 23d inst. HENRY E. son of Jacob Reed, in the 3d year of his age.

Early, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, to the divine will of her heavenly master, SARAH, wife of Richard G. Cheavens.

On Sunday morning, Miss CATHARINE OGLE, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Ogle.

On Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Mr. WM. PARK, Hatter, aged 68 years.

On Sunday morning, 22d inst. HINES CAUSLAND, in the 38th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 15th inst. in Louisville, Ky. Mr. WM. S. THOMAS, Broker. His death was occasioned by the blow he recently received from one of two villains who entered his office in open daylight, to rob him.

After a short but painful illness, LOUISA FISHER, aged 22 years.

On Friday morning, the 21st inst. Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, Merchant.

OLIVER MARSDEN, son of Captain Oliver Marsden, in the 3d year of his age.

On Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst. of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM McDONALD, in the 20th year of his age.

On the night of the 22d inst. JOHN SMYTH, in the 71st year of his age.

On Thursday, 20th inst. Mrs. SUSANNAH GUIER, in the 81st year of her age, relict of Wm. Guier.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel and Ann Grace.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. HARRIET GOODRICK, in the 27th year of her age, leaving four small children to mourn her loss.

On Monday, 24th inst. Mrs. MARY MYERS, in the 71th year of her age.

On the 22d inst. at the Indigent Widows and Single Women's Asylum, ELEANOR M'CONNELL, in the 78th year of her age.

On Sunday, 9th inst. HANNAH, wife of Caspar F. Gideon. She was one who was beloved and respected by all who knew her. She was a good and dutiful wife 30 years, and has left a husband and numerous friends to mourn her loss.—*Com. Herald.*

In Truxillo, Province of Honduras, on the 31st January last, Mr. GREGORY O. COURSAULT, aged 55 years, acting Vice Consul of the U. S. of America, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Holmesburg, Pa. on Wednesday, 19th inst. after a lingering illness, EDWARD R. WOOTON, M. D. formerly of Delaware, in the 32d year of his age, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

At Pemberton, N. J. on Sunday evening, the 16th inst. SARAH, wife of William Bryan.

At Bordentown, N. J. on Monday morning, 17th inst. in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. EFFE NORCROSS.

At Velasco, Texas, on Tuesday night, 11th ult. from the effects of a wound received a few days previous, Mr. FRANCIS ADAMS, an old and respectable inhabitant of Texas, and a native of Pendleton District, South Carolina.

There were 91 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 45 of which were adults, and 46 children. 13 people of colour included in the amount.

Communication.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I observed some time since a communication over the signature of "A PARENT," stating that DR. JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children ... [illegible]

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I [illegible]

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia, April 22d, 1837.

N. B.—It may be had at No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK.

The MAY Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, with the following

Embellishments:

A colored Map of Kentucky—The Venetian Tomb—Grenada—Interior of Henry VII. Chapel—Music—"The Sea is my Fairy Boat."

CONTENTS.

The State of Kentucky. A Tale of the West. The Fairy's Daughter. A Russian Adventure. The Wife. The Bride of Beethaven. The Ancestral Influence of Affection. The Duty. The Venetian Tomb. Washington's ... Henry VII. Chapel ... [illegible]

POETRY.

Melancholy. A Dream of Fancy. The Child at Prayer. ... The Sea is my Fairy Boat. [illegible]

[illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF TOWN LOTS, In Beaver City, Pa.

AN extensive sale of some hundred valuable BUILDING LOTS and improvements, in the villages of New Brighton, Bridgewater, Boroville, Sharon, Point, &c.—composing Beaver City, at the Falls and Mouth of Beaver River, Pa. the property of the Beaver Falls Company and others, will be held on the premises, on the 17th day of May next, and continued from day to day.

The sale will be peremptory. Terms and conditions will be liberal. For information apply to the agent, M. T. C. Gould, at New Brighton, or to

S. C. ATKINSON, Pres't B. S. C. & M. Co.
26 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

This point is one of the most important in the United States, situated on the Ohio, at no nearer approach to the Lakes, 25 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh. The Water power is sufficient for 400 mills—turnpike canals and rail roads meet at this common centre. The situation is admirably adapted to commercial and manufacturing business, and the population is rapidly increasing. ap 22—tf

China, Glass & Queensware,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 66 South Second street, corner of Carter's Alley, a few doors below Chesnut st.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND & CO. have now open, and will continue to keep, a general assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, which they will dispose of wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Country Merchants and others supplied at the shortest notice.

N. B.—Crates and Hogsheads in the original package. ap 29—3m

Highly Important!

East Sterling, Jan. 20, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Henderson, son to William and Margaret Henderson, natives of Ireland—also to John Bortree, son to John and Maria Bortree, natives of Ireland—also to Ann Coreth, daughter to John and Meriah Bortree, both natives of Ireland, that by applying to the East Sterling Post Office, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, they will hear of something to their advantage.

ROBERT BORTREE.

ap 29—3t*

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FOWLEY & ALBURGER, Plumbers, was dissolved on the 1st inst by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, will please make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to either of the subscribers. HORATIO G. FOWLEY,
N. W. corner of Decatur and Carpenter st.
WILLIAM M. ALBURGER,
N. E. corner of Wood and Sixth st.

The Plumbing Business will be continued by HORATIO G. FOWLEY, at the old stand, N. W. corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, back of Arcade; and by WILLIAM M. ALBURGHER, at the N. E. corner of Wood and Sixth street. ap 22—3t*

SORE EYES.

A NEW and efficacious Eye Wash, the Columbian Collyrium, has recently made its appearance in this city, which is said to surpass all others ever offered to the public. The proprietor resides in Boston, Mass. and has for more than 20 years been successfully using it throughout town and country. It is now offered to the public pa... under the full persuasion that in all cases of inflamed or weak eyes, it will prove an invaluable if not an infallible remedy, rendering the nature of the eyelids more healthy, and greatly improving the general appearance and condition of the whole organ, removing all weakness and inflammation, and restoring to almost immediate energy, this important part of the human system. Those purchasing this article, are assured that if a cure is not obtained by the use of one bottle alone, the money shall be refunded. For sale by

JONES & HUTCHINSON,
N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts. Philada.
ap 2—3t*

For Ague and Epileptic Fits.

IN offering these Pills to the public, the proprietor feels satisfied he is rendering an essential service. When taken as directed they are perfectly safe, and a certain cure for the fits (paroxysm) of the ague. His success for twenty years past, induces him to recommend them for epileptic fits.

Anti-Bilious Pills.

The subscriber also offers to the public, his anti-bilious Pills, which have for some years been proved of superior efficacy, and they are now improved by ingredients of a superior quality. As the subscriber is about leaving the U. States, this is the last opportunity of obtaining these pills. The price by wholesale will be moderate.

ap 22—tf MAHLON ATKINSON.

To the Farmers. GROUND PLASTER FOR LAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has re-commenced grinding Plaster and Bones for Manure, which he offers for sale at his Steam Factory, above Franklin st. between Front and Second streets, Kensington, Philada. where all orders for the above articles will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

ap 22—4t* ZABINA ELLIS.

Observations on Tailors.

NOT one in ten of the craft in these days of fashion, grow rich without paying due regard to the improvements and changes of fashion, wherefore it is, that so many are becoming subscribers to Ward's Report of Fashion and System of Cutting, which has become the standard among the principal tailors of the United States. Thus we see tailors who subscribe for the Fashion, growing rich, while others to save the small expense of subscription, suffer the loss of custom, and consequently never make more than a bare living. A word to the wise is enough.—Ward's System and Reports of Fashion, may be obtained by mail by enclosing ten dollars, directed to ALLEN WARD, No. 241 South 8th street, Philadelphia. None but himself, or his authorised agents have the right to vend his recently improved System and Patent Case Ruler. Ward has never sold out (as has been falsely reported) nor grants the privilege to others, to print or publish his late improvements which are secured to him by act of Congress. ap 22—3m*

John M. Richter!!!

Fashionable Clothing Store, No 400½ N. 2d St. 7 doors above Coates (west side).

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his entering into business, and is determined to leave no means untried to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. Having received a fresh supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and regularly receiving the Spring and Fall Fashions, so that gentlemen can depend on getting a fashionable garment, and much cheaper than is charged in the city for the same quality. Fit and workmanship guaranteed to be excelled by none.

N. B.—Always on hand, a handsome assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Coats, Round Jackets, Cloth and Buckskin Cassimere Pants, Vests, Gentlemen's Goods Made Linen, and Muslin and Gingham Shirts, Bosoms, Gum Elastic Suspenders, Gloves, Stock Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. ap 15—3t*

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on terms equal to any in the city, a general assortment of Hides, Oil and Leather, in rough and finished, in all its variety.

Hand and Sole Leather, always of extra good quality, at No. 97 Chesnut street, next door to Bank of North America. WILLIAM W. ABBOTT.

N. B.—A general assortment of Morocco Skins on hand. ap 15—3m

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Salesmen, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Caught Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted a Chest nut nurse. ap 15—3t*

A Card.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he is now opening a very extensive

ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

received by the latest arrivals, consisting of superior French printed muslins, lawns and jaconets, entirely new patterns. French and British light prints and chintzes ... [illegible]

SILKS—PLAIN AND FIGURED;

[illegible]

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

All of which will be disposed of wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices. JAMES S. DAVIS,
South-west corner of Arch and 4th sts. Philada.

P. S.—Country Merchants are particularly invited to the assortment of Spring Goods now opening as they have been selected with great care and are very desirable. feb 25—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silver smith business ... [illegible]

R. & W. WILSON.

White Mulberry.

THE Subscriber has collected, the present season, from a few very select trees, the seed of the true Italian White Mulberry (morus alba) and has also on hand a large stock of the most esteemed kinds of esculent vegetable garden seeds, with his usual supply of Clover, Timothy, and other Grass Seeds, &c. of the best selections. Country Merchants and others, will be furnished with such quantities as they may desire, and all orders, either ... [illegible] ... at the Seed Store of GEO. M. COATES, ... Market st. below 4th.

West of England Cloths.

JUST received a superior invoice of West of England Cloths which will be sold ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPITAPH.

The summer rose nor yet hath faded,
The system brook not yet decay'd;
The purple sky is still unclouded,
And from the glimmering ivy shade
Floweth the night-bird's serenade.
Flowers, and streams, and song must cease;
Not one of Nature's charms hath fled;
But she who breathed a sober sense,
Herself a fairer flower, is dead!

Some at the Woods.—Heh! Jim, what you creep so softly for after dat manner, when you gone tow lock on 'um?—Hush! hush! squire tell don't know dat you nigger!

An Irish Duel.—Mr. O'Connor related an instance, where the parties in an "affair of honour," had actually agreed to use the muzzle of their pistols (as inveterate were they) into each other's mouths; and "yet would you believe it!" said he, "one of them escaped." "Just so," the second was about to give the signal, the other said to the principal: "look, look, Dick, the man's turned his head, just in time, for the ball passed out through his left cheek, doing him little hurt, while his opponent was killed on the spot.—*Tale of my Neighbourhood.*

Thin Legs.—M. de Talleyrand being at court one day, when the corps diplomatique went to pay their respects to the king, he was observed to gaze very earnestly at one of the persons admitted to the salon bleu, and who was remarkable for his excessively thin legs. On this he asked what engaged his attention. M. Talleyrand replied: "I am puzzled to discover whether the Baddeckind de F——— wears trousers or has got three legs."—*Court Journal.*

There is an anecdote of George IV. which conveys a better idea of politeness than all the Chesterfield has written. When his majesty was as yet prince of Wales, he honored a ten-table with his presence. It then happened to be that some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed the more than any direct curiosity in her questions into the answer to cook a bitter ran round the table among the polite guests; but the prince observing it and her motives, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into a saucer. That is what may be called politeness.

A person who wores a suit of homespun clothes stepped into a house in this city, on some business, where several ladies and gentlemen were assembled in an upper room. One of the company remarked in a few tone, though sufficient to be overheard by the stranger, that a disagreeable was in waiting, and agreed to make some fun; the following dialogue ensued:

"Your from the country, I suppose?"

"Yees, I is from the country."

"Well, sir, what do you think of the city?"

"It's got a 'tarnalsight o' houses in it."

"I expect there are a great many ladies where you came from?"

"O yees, a wounds sight, jist for all the world like them there," [pointing to the ladies.]

"And you are quite a beau among them, no doubt?"

"Yees, I beau's 'em to meetin' and about."

"May be the gentleman will take a glass of wine," [and one of the company.]

"Thanke'e, dont care if I do."

"Bet you must drink a toast."

"I reis to eat, what Aun Debby makes, but as to drinkin' it, I never see'd the like."

"Oh, you must drink their health."

"Wy all my heart."

Whin' was the turnone of the company to beat the stranger speak clearly, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to welcome health and happiness, with every other good (as this earth can afford), and advise you to bear in mind how we often deceived by appearances. You mistook me, by my dress, for a country bumkin, from the same cause (and nothing more can to gentlemen); the deception is mutual,—I wish you a good evening."

Accidental Kindness.—Mr. Pickwick bowed one to the ladies, and now elevating the solemnations of the family, left the room with his friends. "Get your hat, man," said Mr. Pickwick. "It is below stairs, sir," said Sam, and he ran down after it. Now there was nobody in the drawing, but the pretty housemaid. Sam's hat was mislaid, he had to look for it and the pretty housemaid helped him. They had to look all over the place for the hat, and the pretty housemaid, in her anxiety to find it, went down on her knees, and turned all the things that were heaped together in a little corner by the door. It was a awkward corner, you could get at it with-out shutting the door first. "Here it is, said the pretty maid. "this it it, and it!" for let me have, said Sam. The pretty housemaid has and the candle on the floor, and as it gave a very dim light, Sam was obliged to go down on his knees before he could see whether it really was his or not. It was a remarkably small one, and soon it was nobody's fault but the man's who could not see—Sam and the pretty housemaid were necessarily very close together. 'Yes you is, said Sam. 'Good bye.' Good bye,' said the pretty housemaid. 'Good bye, said Sam, and he said it the deepest of the but the so much trouble looking for. How are a wax you are,' said the pretty housemaid, you? Have it again if you don't take care. So not to prevent his having it again, she put it on for him herself. It was that the pretty housemaid's face rested proudly still when it was raised toward Sam's altogether a most delightful position, as most their being so near each other, a matter of convenience to this day, but Sam knew. You don't mean to say you don't put on pro-perly,' said the pretty housemaid, blushing,—'I do indeed, said Sam; 'but I will now, to please her again.' 'Sam!' said Mr. Pickwick, calling over the banisters. 'Coming, sir,' replied Sam, running up stairs. 'How long you have been,' said Mr. Pickwick. 'There was nothing, said the dear, sir, which prevented me getting it soon for ever so long,' replied Sam.—*The Pickwick papers.*

The Gentleman and his Parole of Honour.—The Rivers Letter relates the following excellent anecdote:—"A countryman, who had been sent out of the whole garrison into Gun Tower, at Portsmouth, and beg permission to ride on a saddle of wagon. The Governor (very serious, and smiled most graciously to him Jonathan as he accepted the present and, looking on his parole a mark of favour. But the man boasted and straddled the ass, and was in hurry to depart. Finally he ordered master to dismount. His excellency important, if not small to say he be of service to him, when Jonathan coloured him that there was a fellow in the station company at ——— and he would be exceedingly glad to wait on his Governorship for a commission. The Governor would. Very likely, if he could see him. He was presently introduced, and asked if the company had found all sort of their things, or could any exercise of their wish for his appointment? 'Why, my way of answer your Excellency Honour's question,' 'there are only two other men in the room but myself, and one of them is the Captain's boy, and the Lieutenant, and they exercise me and manœuvre me so much that I am sure they are not much made enough pretty of, they is only me to death.'

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors.—I saw in the possession of a gentleman in this city, the other day, a specimen of the ingenuity of our Metropolis in by-gone years, with which I was not a little astonished. It is a Corporation note of 1814, which, for business from of that day will remember. Her it is, for the blessing of the Experiment the glorious Circle or, we may have a repetition of the currency. I will not attempt to paper appearance indicate that it is dear at hand. Here is a copy of the note, perhaps, with the exception of the punctuation, it is literally and obligatory upon our Corporation, and will, I hope, be honestly paid when demanded.

$ 1814.

The Corporation of Washington City promises to pay the bearer at the Bank of Washington, TWO CENTS.

J. H. Blake,
Wm. Hewitt, *Mayor.*
Register.

A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful countenance when her circumstances. A sour-looking wife and gloominess are incompatible with a contented home and happiness. A contented wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is loaded with clouds of temporary, but it is also the sun-shine in the heart of trouble, a like one of those lucky stars appointed to torture her husband in time of trouble.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY

Of a Nobleman cheating at Cards.

One of the most curious instances on record of a successful swindling at the card-tables, occurred some time since at Baden. Some weeks previous to the reappearance of the season, not as the preparations of the club and *Redoute* were beginning, a Jew pedlar arrived at the place, on his way to Stuttgardt, offering for sale, among other articles, several packs of cards of playing cards. The man stated himself to be a want, and having, as he declared, purchased packs at the sale of a bankrupt card-manufacturer at Paris, and smuggled them over the frontier, was enabled to sell them at a very low rate. On examination, the cards appeared of the best quality, nothing wanted was corrected, and the whole two hundred and seventy packs were purchased in the place, and at the beginning of the season placed on the various tables, for general use.

Early in the season, when society began to throng at Baden, arrives from Belgium the Count Van——, travelling with a well-appointed equipage and well-filled purse, and expressing an intention of passing the remainder of the autumn at Baden, for the purpose of drinking the waters. Like other invalids, the Count, of course, drank himself every evening for relaxation to be card-table, and, to the dismay of all the bankers, fair and foul, proceeded to be pocketed winnings to an extraordinary amount. No unanimous surprises were entertained; the Count's luck was great, whether his attention at events happened to be the shrewdest chevalier d'industrie of the place, or the silliest family of the empire. He paid his way liberally —he dispensed his money with a grace—he invited everywhere, *feted* everywhere—courted by everybody—the favourite of bankers, the slaughter of themselves; the Count Van——, in short, was the fashion. It was only regretted by certain lovers of a certain age, not over fond of suspecting their charms to minute inspection, that the Count's character if he was known without cavities. Other near-sighted men, however, assigned a singular privilege: there was nothing uncommon in the case.

At length, one very hot night in July, when the rooms were full, society crowded, and the carte table, where the lucky Count was enjoying his usual triumphs, surrounded by the admiring and the curious, Van—— having taken his hundredth bank without a rubber, and not a single moment between the deals reduced to ay aside his spectacles. Compliments were immediately showered upon him by his friends on his appearance by the absence of the spectacles, and the young French Colonel, a coxcomb of considerable pretensions to good looks, and fatal to and fitting them on, remarked that the Apollo Belvidere himself would look frightful with such an addition to his features.

The Count instantly claimed back his property, protesting that though his eyes were strong to the ugliness of the spectacles, they were invisible without them. But the Colonel's eyes were now opened also. The spectacles proved to be magnifiers of the keenest power, enabling the wearer to discern on the backs of an antagonist's cards certain crosses and marks invisible to the naked eye. The Count Van——, short, was the fashion. It was only regretted by certain lovers of a certain age, not over fond of suspecting their charms to minute inspection, that the Count's character if he was known without cavities. Other near-sighted men, however, assigned a singular privilege: there was nothing uncommon in the case.

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Anecdotes of Jose, the French Marshal.—A Turk was detected in secret negociating with the Spanish insurgents. Information thereof having been given to the estadel had been arrested and brought before the council to hold Moslem for revenge. "Here, exclaimed Jose, "reading upon the traitor's face his doom from the Jews"—and laid him lifeless at his feet with a cleft head. Two others were suspected of complicity with the Turk, knowing how to deal with his countrymen, dragged them himself on the block, and ordered their instant execution before the eyes of their trembling comrades, who were pardoned in order to experience by this terrible example, and afterwards became enthusiastically attached to their benevolent leader. Jose had but 150 Turks to occupy the town, from which the Arabs had retired on the approach of the Spanish army, and to his men, that whatever took any thing from the people who showed any signs of friendship to the Christian cause, should be put to death on the spot. Jossel ordered him to be brought forth and hanged upon the spot, that he might be the terror to set a better example. That night he was upon the walls, everywhere and nowhere, visiting the sentinels, and by his short and interrupted repose, sometimes here, sometimes there. Upon one occasion, when overpowered by weariness, he had fallen asleep was a post, he was awakened by feeling an iron hand upon his throat. Starting up, he found in the bravest of his Turks, who exclaimed, "Say your prayers, Christian dog, for I am about to sleeping unguarded, and took time in my arms, for my oath has sworn to gloriously inform our age, that thy love is become more precious to us than those dazzling wines that shoot to brains. Keep at peace from me this moment. All soldiers near thee, but a shadow of danger shall appear, I will sacrifice them to thy safety." Such did his laudable into the heart of a supposed traitor, and was moved by those words and fidelity. He kissed the old man's hand, and went to sleep on his feet. He was then a spy of the Inc, and Constantine had got rid the town disguised as a Bedoun of a friendly tribe. Jossel thereupon the situation of the town, and, place little effect, and relying upon his complaisance for defence, abandoned himself to repose. He ordered the Pseudo-Bedoun to be brought before him; he himself led him by the sleeve, showed him his powder magazine, &c., and then naked him. "Have you noticed every thing?" the spy answered in the affirmative. "Is it well secured out?" "Yes." "Good; then go and tell the Bey of Constantine all that you have seen, and shall be glad if you can persuade him to visit me."—*Free Soldier Studies in Africa.*

Horrible Adventure.

Extract of a letter from Kirkee, near Poonah, July, 8th, 1826.—The writer having been out shooting by dawn to rest under a tree, when suddenly he was aroused by the furious baying of his dog. On looking round, he beheld a cobra de capella upon, directing its attack at his master, who was within a few yards of the close upon my position, as an instant I was on my feet. The moment the reptile became aware of my presence, it made a retrograde move, but was brought to, with exceeding hood, eyes sparkling, and neck beautifully distended. I had not yet nearly two feet from the ground, and oscillating from side to side in a very threatening manner. I was at a loss how to act, for I dreaded the effect of a mortal fear. I seized the nearest weapon, a short bamboo, left by one of the bearers, and lunged it at my opponent; but it was too remote enough to hit it beneath the eye. The reptile immediately darted at the weapon with his fangs. Without a moment's reflection, I seized it a little above the head, and threw it from me for shelter of the tree, and very coolly sat down to examine the effects of the bite. Finding that it showed him his powder magazine, &c., and then naked him. "Have you noticed every thing?" the spy answered in the affirmative. "Is it well secured out?" "Yes." "Good; then go and tell the Bey of Constantine all that you have seen, and shall be glad if you can persuade him to visit me."—*Free Soldier Studies in Africa.*

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THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

GARDEN SEEDS.

As success in gardening depends much on good seeds, a few hints on raising, gathering and preserving them may be of importance to the young and inexperienced gardener. Plants intended for seed should be carefully cultivated during their whole existence, and especially while flowering and ripening. They should be located in such a manner, as that those of the same species cannot intermix and produce degenerate varieties. To prevent mixing, they must be set at considerable distances apart, as even bees have been known to mix at the distance of three hundred yards. It is strictly necessary to preserve varieties, cucumbers squashes, pumpkins, &c. in their purity, if they are permitted to flower and ripen their seeds in the same garden—the seeds of two varieties of the same species of plants, should not, therefore, be attempted to be raised in the same garden at the same time. It is this disposition to mix and degenerate that renders it difficult for seedsmen to raise a complete assortment of seeds on their own grounds, unless they are extensive.

The most luxuriant and perfect plants, and seeds as nearly as possible of the same age and season, should be selected for seed. They should be ripe, at the period when they are destined to be gathered, and should then be gathered when perfectly ripe; and should then be gathered and cleaned in clear weather. If any moisture remain, they should be exposed to the rays of the sun, until they are perfectly dry, and then be put up in bags or boxes, and secured from the depredations of rats, mice and birds. Seeds are generally very easily kept in a general rule, new seed is to be preferred to old, on account of its greater vegetative power, but there are some vigorous growth; but good seeds, gathered and preserved in the foregoing manner, will retain their vitality as follows:

	YEARS.		YEARS.
Asparagus,	3	Marjoram,	3 or 4
Balm,	3 or 4	Melon,	5 or 10
Basil,	5 or 6	Mustard,	3 or 4
Borage,	3 or 4	Nasturtium,	3 or 4
Beets,	8 or 10	Onion,	2
Carrot,	3	Parsley,	1 or 6
Cabbage,	5 or 6	Parsnip,	1
Carrot,	5 or 6	Pea,	3 or 3
Celery,	5 or 8	Pumpkin,	5 or 10
Corn,	2 or 3	Pepper,	5 or 6
Cress,	5	Radish,	5 or 6
Cucumber,	8 or 10	Rue,	3
Cauliflower,	5	Rota Baga,	3
Fennel,	5	Salads,	5
Garlic,	3	Savory,	3 or 4
Leek,	3 or 4	Sonage,	3 or 4
Lettuce,	5 or 6	Sorrel,	5 or 10
Mint,	3 or 4	Wortzel,	3 or 4

Some gardeners prefer old seeds of cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c. for, to avoid an account of their running less to vines and producing larger crops of fruit; but on this point the reasons are by no means clear. Old seeds of seeds is easily tested, and they ought never to be sown, in any case, without first having tested it. When divested of their covering, such as the husk of corn, the pod of beans, &c. under, while such as have lost their vitality will float on the surface.—*Soil Cultural.*

Peach Trees.—A letter to the editor of the Ohio Monitor, dated Zanesville, Muskingum, Pleasant, Ohio, says:—"I am not aware that any more certain method has been found to insure the preservation of the peach tree, than the practice which has lately obtained in this place, of raising a mound a few inches of the earth round the roots of the trees to the fall and spring, and taking it away in the summer. This saves the trees pains to clean the roots of the gum which has oozed out from the wounds made by the worms, and then poured warm water over them, on such as discover any. I have not, but I dare know that the experiment has been sufficiently tested, to say it will soon save the lives of those who have failed by other means to try it.

The Turnip Fly.—A method of preventing the ravages of the turnip fly, has been adopted at Hertford.

The practice is founded upon the fact that the fly eats only the leaf of the turnip, and that they are not hatched till the next spring when the plant has attained a considerable size. It is recommended that the seed be sown in the usual manner, and when the turnip is generally sown, the plant therefore springs up at the time the fly is hatched. The consequence of those who have failed by other means to try it.

Nicotian Cultivar.—A pail full of ley with a quarter of a pound of soft soap dissolved in it, will color a fine Nankin colour, which will not wash out. Any ley will do for the tissings of bed quilts, comforters, &c.

Gore cuts legs as you have in your pen, once a week, a few shovels full of charcoal, or pieces of rotten wood.

The Girard Life Insurance,
Annuity and Trust Company,
Philadelphia,
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL $300,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Effect Insurances on Lives, and Annuities, Receive Monies in Trust, Allow Interest on Deposits, and Transact all Business connected with Life Insurance, Trusts, and Annuities.
Trustees.
Thomas Robins, Jr. Edward Penington,
Thomas Hale, Samuel Wetherill,
Jacob Lex, Jr. Joseph Grant,
Thomas Sparks, Jr. Thomas Kimber,
Samuel Grant, Jr. Thomas Cadwalader,